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CFCN	1030	kilocycles
CJCJ	690	kilocycles
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Miscellaneous News

Rev. Thos. Powell D. D., Superintendent of missions for Northern Alberta, will preach in the Chinook United Church on Sunday, Sept. 26th at 11 a.m. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend.

Mr. Bayley and daughter Miss Joan Bayley spent the week end in Calgary.

Mr. and Mrs. Langley and son Sidney spent the week end in Calgary and Mrs. Langley will remain in the city for a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Lee motored to Brooks Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher and little daughter who have been visiting with the later's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Milligan at Willicent for the past month, returned to their home here Saturday.

Mrs. Geo. Hutchison who has been visiting with her sister in Innisfail, returned this week.

Mr. C. W. Rideout, Chinook Postmaster, who spent the past three months with his family in Sardis, B. C., returned on Wednesday.

Mrs. J. C. Bayley who spent the past month in Vancouver and Calgary, returned on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Stewart who was at Lacombe last week returned Saturday.

**B. C. Churches Asked
To Send Canned Food
To Drouth Districts**

VANCOUVER, Sept.—(C.P.)—Churches of British Columbia will be asked to provide 200 cartons of canned fruit vegetables and other foods for the relief of drouth-stricken areas of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Decision to organize a six-weeks campaign for contributions was made at a meeting in the Bible Society rooms here.

Dr. G. B. Switzer was chosen chairman of the central committee for the campaign which will enlist supporters of chambers of commerce and other bodies in the province.

**Horse Bites off
Childs Fingers**

DONALDA, Sept. 20—(Special)—Milton Johnston, four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Johnston who live five miles northwest of here, was feeding a neighbors pony some hay with his fingers when the horse, unintentionally bit the end of the child's finger off. The nail was bitten off, with some of the flesh.

BANNER HARDWARE AND GROCERIES

Brunswick Sardines	4 for	.25c
Palm Olive Soap	4 for	.23c
Choice Tomatoes	per tin	.15c
Pineapple	per tin	.14c
Jello Chocolate pudding	pkg.	.9c
Aylmer soup	per tin	.10c
Stove pipes and Elbows, window Glass		
Lamp and Lantern Globes		

THE GUIDING MOTIVE

The principal underlying the operations of Alberta Pool Elevators may be summed up as follows:

1. Co-operative ownership and control of facilities designed to benefit the man who produces the grain.
2. Efficient operation of these facilities on a basis of service to every farmer who wishes to avail himself of them.

Your grain should go to

Alberta Pool Elevators

**Drouth Resisting Wheat
May Raise 15-20 p. c.**

EDMONTON, Sept. (Special)—Production of a drouth resistant wheat is the aim of research workers, and while far from being the simple problem that the breeding of rust-resistant varieties proved, seems likely to bear fruit within a few years, in the opinion of Dr. K. W. Neatby, field crops chief at the University of Alberta.

The professor made it clear that drouth resistant wheat will not be a magic type that will grow where wheat is now a failure but one that possesses ability "to yield well under fairly conditions."

The districts where the yield averages 10 to 12 bushels due to limited precipitation, Dr. Neatby believes that use of a type possessing drouth resistance would raise the returns 15 to 20 per cent. That is the aim in testing 175 selections for drouth at Castor and an aim which seems within the bounds of probability of achievement.

Miss Freda Milligan of Milliscent arrived Saturday and will attend school here this year.

Mr. J. C. Turple who motored to Innisfail, returned on Saturday.

RESTAURANT

**All Kinds of Meat
For Sale**

**Ice Cream, Confectionary, Soft Drinks
All Kinds Tobacco**

All kinds of Cigarettes

Canned Goods

MAH BROS.

For Health and Vitality

BEER

IS BEST

**ENJOY YOUR FAVORITE BRAND
OF ALBERTA BEER IN YOUR
HOME — ORDER A CASE TO-DAY**

**ON DRAUGHT AT ALL
LICENSED PREMISES**

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The DOUBLE automatic booklet is handier—each paper comes out easily.

Chantecler
CIGARETTE PAPERS



PURE
RICE
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only 5¢

Loyalty Is Needed

To all who are interested in the development of the Hudson Bay route as a means of transport for commodities in and out of the Canadian west, and that should mean all residents of the prairie provinces, statements appearing in the 1937 report on Hudson Bay marine insurance rates by the Imperial Shipping Committee should convey assurance for the future of the short route between Europe and the middle west of the northern part of this continent.

The report announces reductions in, and advantageous changes in conditions relating to, marine insurance rates on cargoes handled through Churchill, indicates a potential lengthening of the shipping season for the route and, above all, for the first time in the eight years the route has been in operation, the committee expresses its confidence in the comparative safety of the route, as expressed in the following excerpt:

"Eight seasons have passed since the new route was opened. The way is well charted and well equipped with aids to navigation. The exceptional circumstances on account of which the warranty is imposed—ice, fog and magnetic disturbance, are known and have been provided against by the gyro compass, direction finding and the very efficient escort of the Canadian patrol vessels.

"It is true that should a casualty occur, some time might elapse before salvage operations could be undertaken, and should the casualty be a very serious one or one which occurred towards the close of the season, salvage might be impracticable. Even though a Canadian government patrol vessel happened to be available, the lack of a gyro compass would render its normal activities of escorting other vessels might have unfortunate results.

"Nevertheless, so far as physical risks are concerned we are convinced that the Hudson Bay route is no more dangerous, and in some respects less dangerous, than the St. Lawrence route. As against this there still remains the fact that with the present small number of voyages a single total loss in a season is a serious matter for the underwriters."

An excellent feature of the report is the announcement of a reduction in marine insurance rates of 25 to 60 per cent on cargo carried in vessels using a gyro compass. This is a very desirable proviso, as it is essential that boats making use of the route be equipped with as many as possible approved devices calculated to lessen the risk of navigation through the strait and in the bay.

The "Avon River", the sole casualty of the 1936 season, which was driven on a reef without loss of life, was one of two boats using the route last year which did not carry a gyro compass.

It is true, however, that the lack of a gyro compass was not the cause of the disaster to the "Avon River". The committee quotes the London Board of Trade as declaring that the disaster was due "not to any special perils of the route, but to the unusually severe weather conditions which were experienced throughout the world in the latter part of 1936, during which an unusually large number of ships were lost."

The basis on which the reductions have been made and the establishment of the gyro compass as standard equipment for well founded tramp steamers using the Hudson Bay route give some assurance that decrepit old hulks are not likely to use the route and thus imperil its growing prestige by foundering and imperiling the present rate structure.

Despite the favorable nature of the report, the reduction which has been made in the insurance rates and the encouragement which is being given to ensure safety measures, prejudice against the route in Eastern Canada and apathy in the West as to its fate in the future have not entirely disappeared. Only recently in the mouthpieces of financial interests in the east have appeared evidences of prejudice in the form of attacks against the route, founded principally on a material reduction in traffic through Churchill this year and the fact that this infant route is not yet on a self-sustaining basis.

The tenor of such articles is grossly unfair as they omit to tell the whole story. No reference is made to the fact that the West is suffering from the greatest drought in history, resulting in a lack of grain available for shipment, nor is it pointed out that during the season future prices have so closely approximated cash grain prices as to make lengthy storage economically unfeasible.

These attacks indicate that the enemies of the route are not sleeping and it behooves the people of the west to demonstrate their loyalty to the Hudson Bay route by giving it their support on every possible occasion and in every possible legitimate manner.

If consumers in the prairie provinces, farmers in the country and business men in the urban centres would make it their business to express preference for goods shipped through Churchill their demands, if sufficiently insistent and persistent, would ultimately bear fruit and result in the increased volume of traffic which is essential if the route is to be speedily built up to sizeable capacity. If more goods are brought in through Churchill more boats will make use of the port for outbound cargo and the greater the speed with which traffic is developed the sooner will rates be further reduced.

Perfect Gasoline Tank

British Invent Tank For Aeroplanes That Will Avoid Danger Of Fire
Gasoline fires after aeroplane crashes may soon be a thing of the past. The Air Ministry has perfected a gasoline tank which is crash, leak and fireproof. Following a series of 13 years of experiment, the safety tanks will be placed in both war planes and civilian planes. In trials the tanks were fired at with incendiary machine-gun bullets. There was no resulting fire. A tank was dropped on concrete when a plane was deliberately crashed at 60 miles an hour. The tank merely bounced, and not a drop of gasoline was spilled.

Greater London's luxury trades including millinery, jewelry and clothing now find employment for 58,000 persons.

THE TRINDL ELECTRIC ARC WELDER

Wonderful new invention. Operates from 6-volt battery.
Welds—Solders—Brasses
\$4.50 Delivered
R. H. ANDERSON, LINDSAY, ONT.

Definitely Under Par

Harvard Scientist Has Discovered Sun Is Anaemic

The sun is only seventeenth as bright as it should be among stars of its type, it was disclosed by research at Harvard University.

In the same study, made by Dr. William A. Gerdner, it was reported that the moon is slightly brighter than astronomers hitherto have believed.

Harvard observers, commenting on the discovery, resulting from a new determination of the radiations emitted from the sun and moon, said that it gave scientists their first indications that the sun definitely was "under par."

Once a year Buddhist worshippers fill a Tokyo temple, pray and offer incense in gratitude to the spirits of silkworms and cotton plants for their "sacrifice" in giving silk and cotton to mankind.

Proper Lighting Needed

Prevalence Of Defective Eyesight Due To Poor Illumination

The fact that more and more people are now using their eyes indoors at severe visual tasks, and neglect of proper lighting conditions are responsible for the prevalence of defective eyes according to Chas. O. Bick, clinical instructor of the College of Optometry of Canada, writing on "Must we wear specs?" in the current issue of "Health", organ of the Health League of Canada.

Glasses alone can never bring relief when eyes are abused by prolonged use under the harmful lighting conditions which exist in most offices and homes, writes Mr. Bick. Most levels of illumination have far reaching effects on almost all bodily functions, he claims. "At present only a beginning has been made in the effects of illumination on the home seeing-machine."

Employers of labour should see to it that factory workers, who are so often given an opportunity of working under better visual conditions, the writer claims. "We expect them to do their work efficiently and they should be given the means to do that work efficiently." Elimination of useless waste of energy on their part will result in increased productive work for employers.

Habitual Criminal

Spinal Fluid Is Said To Reveal This Tendency

Two Chicago doctors said that nine years' research led them to believe they could determine whether a criminal was a "confirmed repeater" by examining the "curve type" cells of his spinal fluid extracts. The doctors, S. W. Brownstein, of the Board of Health, and M. H. Levy, of the Cook county jail staff, said microscopic examination of spinal extracts of criminals disclosed a ratio between the men's tendencies to re-enter a life of crime and an abnormal cell count. Nine prisoners who had proved themselves habitual criminals were used in experiments.

ALICE STEVENS' RECIPES

BALANCED MENUS CONTAIN SIX FOODSTUFFS

We hear a good deal these days about balancing budgets in the home as well as in political and business circles. Balancing menus is equally important.

Many housewives fight shy of the term "balanced menu" because they do not understand the meaning of the term. A balanced menu is one that contains the body in health and supplies the necessary food for growth.

A diet must contain six foodstuffs to meet these requirements. Fats and carbohydrates are required to supply the body with heat and energy. Starches and sugars are included as carbohydrates.

The body requires food for new growth and for repairing old broken down tissues. This is supplied by protein foods in the diet. Some of the more common proteins are egg white, milk, peas, beans, fish, meat and cheese.

Mineral matter, water and vitamins are needed to regulate our bodies and to keep them running smoothly. Vitamins are said to correspond to the spark of the engine. These three food stuffs are found in a number of foods but are particularly abundant in milk, eggs, fruits and vegetables.

All of these foodstuffs are found in the following menu: Liver Casserole, baked potatoes, creamed corn, brown bread and butter, apple crumb pudding.

LIVER CASSEROLE

2 onions
2 apples
1½ pounds calf liver
2 medium potatoes
Salt and pepper
1 teaspoon sage
Cut onions up fine. Put liver in boiling water. Lift out after a few minutes. Put a layer of liver in the casserole. Add one layer of each, onions, potatoes, and apples. Add salt, pepper and sage. Repeat with layers of liver and other ingredients. Have a layer of potatoes on top. Add one cup stock or boiling water. Bake 1 to 1½ hours.

APPLE CRUMB PUDDING

8 to 10 apples
¼ cup sugar
Cinnamon
¼ cup butter
¼ cup brown sugar
¼ cup flour
Peel the apples and cut into thin slices. Fill a buttered baking dish and continue until the dish is almost full. Sprinkle with ¼ cup sugar (white or brown) and cinnamon. Prepare the crumbs for the top by creaming together the butter, brown sugar, and flour. When this mixture is worked together so that it resembles fine bread crumbs put it on top of the apples. Bake about 20 minutes or until the apples are soft and the top is a golden brown.

Readers are invited to write to Alice Stevens' Home Service, Penitence, B.C., for free advice on home cooking and household problems. (Please mention this paper).

An order issued by the Ulster Home Office in Ireland forbids cyclists to ride more than two abreast, under penalty of a fine.

Island That Grows

Fantastic Growth Of Island In The Danube River

The case of an island that grows is now concerning the Hungarian legal world.

About 50 years ago the village of Dunapentele sold a little island of three acres to the church community of Dunavese for a small sum. Instead of diminishing in size, like other islands in the Danube, the little island grew steadily bigger, and has now attained to about 19 acres.

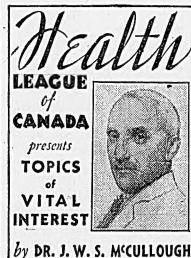
The fantastic growth of the island has annoyed its former owners, who now claim payment for the acres which have, literally, materialized since its sale.

The church community, on the other hand, refuse to make further payment on the grounds that they bought and paid for the whole island.—London Observer.

Will Have Quiet Winter

Young Princesses Not To Be Seen Much In Public

It is no secret that the Queen has been much exercised about the effect on her little daughters of their many public appearances this summer. August at Balmoral was maintained in family privacy, and it is likely that the little girls will make few appearances in the Autumn, says the London Daily Telegraph. In the Christmas holidays, a pantomime, the circus and a fairy play, with one or two children's parties, will naturally be allowed by the Queen. Dancing lessons will be held at the Palace and swimming lessons at the Bath Club. Both Princesses will work especially hard at their languages this winter. The Duchess of Kent takes great interest in this branch of their studies and talks French and German with her elder niece.



ARTICLE No. 11

Prevention Of Cancer No. 3

Medical Education

The Hon. Dr. John M. Robb, former Minister of Health for Ontario did a fine job for the medical profession and public by his enterprises in setting up the Royal Commission on Cancer instituted in any country, and by the subsequent establishment of the existing cancer clinics in that province.

The wealth of clinical material in hospitals of all kinds all over Canada has never been utilized to its full extent. The average doctor, unless he is ambitious enough to secure post-graduate education at his own expense, has heretofore learned little about cancer since he left college. The distribution of the King's Fund, although the amount available is ridiculously small, afforded an opportunity for the Canadian Medical Association to offer access to clinical instruction in hospitals and special cancer institutes.

The Cancer Committee, originally instituted by the Health League, is engaged in the preparation of a booklet for doctors on cancer. In this booklet, the work of men eminent in the various phases of cancer diagnosis, treatment and the latest developments on the subject will be discussed. In respect to this devastating malady, a new sense of responsibility has arisen in the ranks of a medical profession. The result of this is bound to be seen in the fight against cancer.

In the conquest of cancer, a huge sum of money is needed, money for medical education, for the education of the public, for investigation and research and for the uncovering of the frauds of quack cures. There are enormous hoards of wealth in Canada. Will not our wealthy friends, none of whose families are immune to cancer, loosen their purse-strings and join in the battle against one of the cruelest diseases which affects mankind?

Next article: Prevention of Cancer No. 4. Education of the Public in Cancer.

Editorial Note: Readers desiring the complete set of Dr. McCullough's cancer articles at once may secure same by writing to—The Health League of Canada, 105 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.

THE FLAVOR LASTS

STANDARD OF QUALITY

Great Bear Lake Mine

Important Pitchblende Find Located At Considerable Depth

What is characterized by President A. LaBine, of Eldorado Gold Mines Limited, as "the most important pitchblende discovery under-ground since the commencement of operations on the property" is reported from the Great Bear Lake Mine of the silver-radium producer by Mine Manager E. J. Walli.

"Crosscutting from the No. 2 vein at the 590 horizon with the objective of reaching No. 1, the discovery vein, which has hitherto been completely unknown below the surface, what appears to be the downward projection of No. 1 vein to that depth has been reached," Mr. LaBine states. "Drifting has now continued for 70 feet and has yielded the most important pitchblende orebody found to date on the property. At last reports, the face was still in ore."

When Gilbert LaBine made his original discovery on what is today LaBine Point and the site of one of the greatest potential radium producers in history, what he found were the surface out-croppings of the sub-Arctic at various times continued to offer the opinion that No. 1 vein was the principal vein. But development work was first begun on No. 2 vein which showed consistently rich pitchblende and silver as well as copper. This development and the actual operations continue on No. 2 vein to a depth of 590 feet.

Quite Blameless

A Vermont village pastor, who had a weakness for trout, preached against fishing on Sunday. The next day one of his parishioners presented him with a fine string of fish and said, hesitatingly: "I guess I ought to tell you, pastor that those trout were caught on Sunday."

The minister gazed appreciatively at the speckled beauties, and said: "The trout aren't to blame for that."

To tell summer temperatures correctly, a popular science note informs us, all you have to do is count the number of times a tree cricket chirps in a second, and add 40. Another way is to look at the thermometer.

Asia's non-Christian Confucianist, Taoist sect had 850,000,000 believers, the largest religious following in the world.

How The Language Grows

The Word "Television" Was First Used In 1792

The word "television" was coined by J. L. Baird in 1925 to describe apparatus for television and was registered by him as a trade mark. On account, however, of the general adoption of the word in the United States and elsewhere to denote any kind of television apparatus, Baird Television, Ltd., has decided to abandon its registration as a trade mark, so that in future there will be no restriction upon the use of the word in connection with television. "Television" may thus be used in future as freely as "telegraph" and "telephone".

The word telegraph was first applied by Chappie in France, in 1792, to his invention of the semaphore system of transmitting messages to a distance; and the word telephone was used by Sude in 1828 for a system of signaling by musical sounds. It was employed in 1844 to describe a powerful wind instrument to convey signals at sea during foggy weather.

Phillip Reis, in 1861, called his ingenious instrument a telephone, so that he may be regarded as the inventor of the name of the modern instrument. Alexander Graham Bell adopted the word in 1876 for his "Electrical Speaking Telephone."—Nature.

Sees End Of Drouth

Professor Predicts Bountiful Harvests For Next Year

Cycle of dry years which has ruined grain lands on the southern Canadian prairies has ended and bountiful crops likely will be harvested next year, it was forecast by Dr. Frederick James Alway, famous Ontario-born agronomist at Edmonton, in an interview.

Dry years occur in definitely traceable cycles, he said, and "the one which this year has caused such dreadful ravages throughout the grain belts of Canada and the United States is ending now, probably is already finished."

"I am prepared to state without hesitation that it is likely to be one of the wettest, most productive crop years in decades, and it is a pleasure to be able to make such a forecast with sincerity after witnessing what I have seen in Saskatchewan this summer," asserted Dr. Alway, professor of soil chemistry and chief of the division of soils at the University of Minnesota since 1913.

Dentist: "There's no need to make all that fuss about it. Why, I haven't touched your tooth yet."

Patient: "No, but you're standing on my corn."



Cut Down Food Wastage

-- by covering all perishable goods with Para-Sani Heavy Waxed Paper. Para-Sani moisture-proof texture will keep them fresh until you are ready to use them.


You'll find the Para-Sani sanitary knife-edged carton handy. Or use "Centre Pull" Packs in sheet form for less exacting uses. At grocers, druggists, stationers.

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THIS BACKACHE IS AN AGONY!



KIDNEYS WILL CAUSE IT!

Sluggish kidneys let potent poisons accumulate in your system. Backache, lumbago and rheumatic pains often follow. GIN PILLS will give the kidneys the help they need to filter out the poisons that cause the pain. "Prove their merit through their use!"

GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS

THE YELLOW BRIAR

A Story of the Irish on the Canadian Countryside

By PATRICK SLATER

By arrangement with Thomas Allen, Publisher, Toronto.

CHAPTER XI.—Continued

The Marshall family were honestly concerned about my condition of health; but I told them I had got medicine to take, and worse luck, I produced the bottle. The dose was a table-spoonful night and morning before meals. Miss Elizabeth saw to it that I took my medicine. It was horribly bitter-astounding stuff.

"I read on the label that it is good for most every ailment, Patrick, even for fainting spells," the solicitous young woman told me, with a smile. "So perhaps it will cure you."

I kept away from the house and threw my body into hard work in an attempt to burn the fever out of my system. I can sincerely recommend a daily walk of eighteen miles between the handles of a bucking plow to any young man who is love-sick—to be followed by a rest of eight hours on a hard bunk.

A day or two before Christmas that year, Samuel Arnold drove up the lane to make his expected visit on Miss Elizabeth Marshall and her family. Mr. Marshall was away to town. So I stepped out to do the honors and took the young gentleman's team. Mr. Arnold said he would go with me, and I was glad to have a long, cold cutter ride for the man—the snow crunched under foot. He came muffled up with fur cap and robes, but on alighting, his legs were stiff and numb with the cold. His purpose in coming with me I found, was to give himself up for an effective stage entrance at the house. Off came the fur cap; and on he clapped a high silk plug much affected by the young Irish gentility of those days. The smart young man was wearing pants with plush stripes and a black frock coat with two buttons at the small of the back. As he fingered his bow-tie and turned to walk towards the house, it occurred to me that I might do him a kindly turn. He seemed a civil young man. He had come a long way, and was entitled to a good run for his money.

"Pardon me, sir," I said to him; "but the Marshall ladies have a prejudice against tobacco, chewing. Perhaps you better wipe your chin and rid up the corners of your mouth a little."

Mr. Arnold took the suggestion kindly. "And perhaps, too," I told him, "you better leave your plug with me. You might be forgetful and take a chew unbeknownst to yourself like!"

I carried his grip up to the house and ushered him in the front way, which had been freshly shoveled for the occasion.

That was one festive season the Marshall parlor gave useful service for its idle keep. Mr. Arnold prided himself on his deep singing voice, and his idea of a good time was to have Miss Elizabeth play hymn tunes for him on the melodeon. The man's voice vibrated the wire stems on the wax flowers and penetrated the remote fastnesses of the Marshall house. After several days of it, the committee rose and reported progress. Mr. Arnold apparently asked leave to sit again at a later date. Mrs. Marshall thought him an agreeable young man. William Marshall had tried him several times, but never struck sparks strong enough to light up a discussion of any kind. Mr. Arnold pulled on his fur cap and drove away with a cordial invitation to come again.

The Rev. James Berry—that incorrigible matchmaker—wrote the bread-and-butter letter. He reported that the young man was very favorably impressed.

Arnold returned to the Marshall farm in lilac time. As luck had it,

Miss Letitia was present to make his acquaintance. On the occasion of this visit, the young man's mind was not on hymn singing. He had driven over to make arrangements about getting married. He was surprised and disappointed when Miss Elizabeth told him that, at the moment, she was not thinking of marrying any one.

It then transpired that Rev. Mr. Berry, in the heat of match-making had overstepped his instructions and that the clergyman's limber tongue had placed young Arnold in a very awkward predicament. All his friends and neighbors ever home had been told the match was made, and the whole countryside knew that Arnold was now off to attend to the details of getting married to Miss Elizabeth Marshall of Mono. An awkward affair that, was it not? Arnold argued his side of the case with great vigor, and spent a couple of days trying to persuade the young woman to take a reasonable view of the situation. Elizabeth did not see matters in his light. Aunt Letitia spoke her mind strongly on the wisdom of the girl getting a good husband with a two-hundred-acre farm all clear, now that the opportunity presented itself. Quite a bit of pressure was brought to bear on Elizabeth, but she was adamant. Altogether, a very unhappy time was had. Finally Miss Letitia had one of her weak spells, and Samuel Arnold threw up his hands and asked that his team be got ready for the road by two o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Marshall asked me if I would mind lending a hand by having the visitor's team ready at that unearthly hour. That was no task for me—it was a downright, joyful pleasure. I gave the Arnold horses oats enough to send them steaming down the road; and then I took a walk off somewhere—I was horribly distressed in spirit.

On returning, I found the house in darkness. The air was mellow with moonlight and vibrant with the rasping, pulsing hum of the tree locusts. At the gate of the snappy new picket fence, which now totters on its time-worn way, I found the cause of all the family trouble awaiting me. The girl was in her bare feet and her hair had tumbled down from a loose coil. "Why, Miss Elizabeth," said I, "I thought every one would be in bed long ago. Bob and I were waiting up to get Mr. Arnold's team ready for him."

"Oh it's heart-broken I am," she told me with a choke in her voice. "Now, now, Betty," said I to her. "It's this night time does it. The shadows will all flee away with the fairness of the morning."

"If that old thing, Letitia, would only mind her own business," she sobbed. "I know Ma would leave me alone."

The girl's face was pale in the moonlight, and she was in distress. "Why, Betty," I comforted her. "They're all interested in your welfare, and they're trying to plan the best for you."

"But I don't want to marry that conceited thing—with his singing," she burst out.

"Why, that might make you a good home," I counselled, "his folk are highly spoken of."

"But I don't want him at all. It's you I want, Paddy!"

The girl's hair got tangled up in her bare arms and seemed to blind me. I could feel the soba shaking the curves of her soft, warm body. It was Betty, taught me a woman's tears have a salty taste.

"Oh! take me," she whispered. "Never to forsake me—because I love you so."

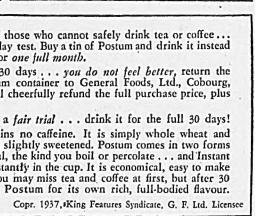
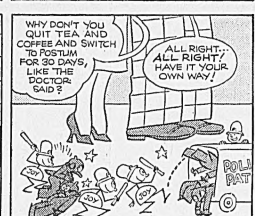
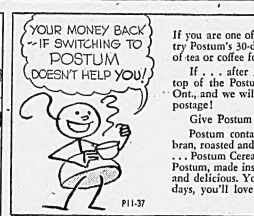
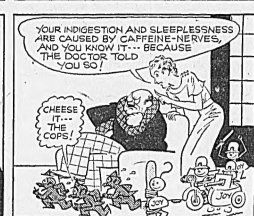
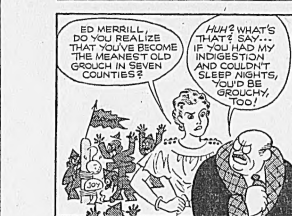
"Now, now, girl," I told her after awhile, "you'll always have Paddy as a last resort. Sure, child," said I, "you'll never be a left-over like your grand-aunt Letitia—I'll guarantee that!"

"Well," I said, with a chuckle, "they'll all be damn well concerned about your affairs, Elizabeth Ann, if that Aunt Letitia of yours spies you standing out here in the moonlight with your arms about the neck of a no-account Irish papist."

"Oh! well, anyway, you clumsy sweetheart," she smiled at me through glistening tears. "It's 'mea culpa,' Paddy, and you won't have to tell your ghostly father, John Sheridan, anything about it."

With that, she fled into the darkened house. "Come, Bob," said I, when at last I got my breath back, "let us go and think this matter over."

It was clear as day what the matter with Paddy Slater. He was hopelessly in love with the woman whose fresh young heart had burst open, like a flower, in wild surrender



If you are one of those who cannot safely drink tea or coffee... try Postum's 30-day test. Buy a tin of Postum and drink it instead of tea or coffee for one full month.

If... after 30 days... you do not feel better, return the top of the Postum container to General Foods, Ltd., Cobourg, Ont., and we will cheerfully refund the full purchase price, plus postage!

Give Postum a fair trial... drink it for the full 30 days!

Postum contains no caffeine. It is simply whole wheat and bran, roasted and slightly sweetened. Postum comes in two forms... Postum Cereal, the kind you boil or percolate... and Instant Postum, made instantly in the cup. It is economical, easy to make and delicious. You may miss tea and coffee at first, but after 30 days, you'll love Postum for its own rich, full-bodied flavor.

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there. In the hot heyday of his youth, his blood was tingling with a love sickness of which a country lad once sang:

"My beloved is unto me as a cluster of flowers in the vineyards of Eng-edi... Behold thou art fair, my love, behold thou art fair!... Thy teeth are like a flock of sheep that are even shorn which come up from the washing... Thy two breasts are like two roses that are twins, which feed among the lilies. As the smell of cinnamon, so is the smell of thy breasts... Stay ye me with cakes of raisins, comfort me with apples; for I am sick of love!" —Holy Bible.

And Paddy Slater knew what would bring to a family to whom he was honored by ties that snubbed about the heart of a lonely barefoot orphan boy. Now, I ask you, all and sundry, what should the miserable lad have done?

I hung about the house till long after two o'clock in the morning. I could hear the heart-broken swain snoring soundly, dragging a bow over his base cord like a regular fare-you-well. Evidently the man was snugly till breakfast call. I went into my own room and packed up some working clothes in a clean grain sack.

Bob was waiting for me at the kitchen door. He was a crippled dog, worn out with the weight of his years. I felt heart-scalded to be leaving him, and I knelt down to try and explain matters.

"I'm off on a long journey, Bob, my friend," I told him.

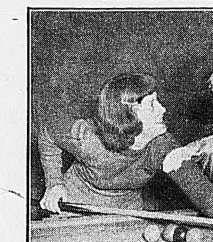
The dog stuck his long snout into my face and whined querulously. The old fellow was suffering from a disorder that was a private matter between two gentlemen; but while I was around to do him little services, he took an interest in the affairs of the farm and got about without much discomfort. But it seemed a shame to be deserting him.

(To Be Continued)

The phrase "tickled to death" originated in a Chinese torture, where victims had the soles of their feet tickled until they died in an agony of laughter.

Two-thirds of the earth's surface is covered by water.

AMERICA'S CHAMPION COLLIE DOG



Lochnivar, (Irela of Glamis) America's champion collie dog, wants to get in the billiard game his mistress, Miss Cherry Osband of Long Island, New York, played at the Banff Springs Hotel recently. Lochnivar, himself worth \$5,000, is able to earn the meagre salary of \$50 per day as a movie star in Hollywood.

To Encourage Capital

Large Portion of British Columbia States Designer Of Flying Boats

Premier T. D. Pattullo told a convention of Canadian- and United States mining men British Columbia wanted to encourage capital investment because a "great portion of its area was literally unprospected."

The premier was addressing a luncheon meeting of the joint convention opened by the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

He said Fort St. James was located at the geographical center of the province, but that almost the entire area north of that point was undeveloped.

Mr. Pattullo mentioned briefly the cordial relations between Canada and the United States. He warned his listeners that "we may think ourselves safe from attack but don't forget there can never be a major world conflict without this continent being drawn into it."

He referred briefly to the proposed annexation of the Yukon Territory by British Columbia, commenting, "and we may go farther than that before we get through."

Will Follow The Sun

Portable Classrooms In London's New School Construction Scheme

Classrooms which will "follow the sun" are the sum of the London county council's new school construction scheme to be started next year. The buildings will be of light and adaptable construction, with sliding walls, sun-roofs and portable classrooms.

Foot-baths, showers, toothbrush brigades and rest periods on portable beds will be part of the daily program.

Cooks With Sun's Rays

Using twenty panel mirrors, a California genius has devised a sun-cooker which is not only capable of cooking meats and vegetables with the sun's rays, but can generate a temperature as high as 1,000 degrees, hot enough to melt several metals.

The steel industry in the United States alone spends more than \$9,000,000 a year on research.

Foresees Big Airliners

Will Accommodate 150 Passengers States Designer Of Flying Boats

A trans-Atlantic airliner capable of accommodating 150 passengers will be built "before long" in the opinion of Oswald Short, designer of Imperial Airways' flying boats.

The liners would weigh 150 tons and have motors which would develop 6,000 horsepower. Calcutta and Ceylon, the Atlantic trail liners, weigh 19 tons and have accommodation for 30 passengers.

Short declared there would be no technical difficulties in constructing such large ships, but engines of sufficient power would take time to develop. The latest commercial aircraft motor built at present develops only 1,500 horsepower.

The Short plant at Rochester, Kent, has already turned out 22 of the Imperial Airways' order for 28 ships by the end of this year.

Short began as a balloon enthusiast but after Orville Wright's successful flight started building aeroplanes. In 1926 he scrapped wood construction as obsolete and built the world's first all-metal flying boat.

Good Roads For Alberta

Province To Have 700 Miles Of Hard Surface Highways By End Of 1938

Alberta government expects to have 700 miles of hard surfaced roads in the province by the end of 1938, according to present plans, Hon. W. A. Fallow, minister of public works, announced.

All but a few miles of the main highway from the international border to Edmonton would be hard surfaced by the end of 1938 construction season, he said.

"Blottering" of roads is proceeding at the rate of 10 to 12 miles a week and it is expected 150 miles will be completed this year, the minister stated. About 150 miles were processed last year.

Previously hard surfacing had cost from \$10,000 to \$12,000 a mile, he asserted, but the government now was hard surfacing at a cost of not more than \$2,500 a mile. The new type of hard surfacing was similar to work now being done in the United States, he added.

A Quick Convert

A Communist agitator rode into Hyde Park, and later leaning his bicycle against the railing, mounted a soap box and proceeded to address the crowd.

"If your family is hungry," he shouted, "raid a shop and take food for them, and don't care what anybody says. If your wife hasn't got a coat, pick the best fur coat you can see, and ignore the consequences."

After several more minutes in this strain, he dismounted from his soap box, and his next words were:

"Where's the scoundrel who took my bike?"

Film Director: "The lion will pursue you for a hundred yards—no farther. You understand?" Actor: "I understand—but does the lion?"

Little Helps For This Week

Fear ye not, stand still and see the salvation of the Lord which he will show to you to-day. Exodus 14:13.

The folded hands seem idle, But if folded at His word It is a holy service In obedience to the Lord.

It is not the multitude of hard duties, it is not constraint and contention that advance us in our christian course. On the contrary it is the yielding of our wills without restriction and without any choice, to tread cheerfully every day in the path where the Lord leads us, to seek nothing, to be discouraged by nothing, to see our duty in the present moment, and to trust all else without reserve to the will and power of God. Godliness is the devotion of the soul to the Master, as to a living person whose will is to be its law, whose love is to be its life. It is the habit of living before the face of God, and not simply the doing of certain things.

For Public Weal

Plan To Make Medical Services Available To All Classes Of People

Challenge to the medical profession in Alberta to take the lead in formulating some plan whereby medical services would be made available to all classes of people and at a cost within their means, was made at Edmonton by Dr. T. H. Leggett of Ottawa, president of the Canadian Medical Association.

The science of medicine has advanced so rapidly, while medical economics has been almost standing still, that a serious disequilibrium has been created. Dr. Leggett asserted at a luncheon meeting of the annual convention of the Alberta branch of the association, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta.

One of the leading tasks facing the medical profession in Canada was correction of this unbalance, Dr. Leggett emphasized.

A Japanese Pastime

Listening To Songs Of Insects Was Considered Soothing

The traditional Japanese pastime of listening to the songs of insects is threatened with extinction. Films, radio, jazz, cafes and sports provide the entertainment of modern Japan. For years regarded as a soothing comfort, the song of night-singing insects, captive in delicate bamboo cages, are appreciated by comparatively few. One known dealer still handles many bell insects, and during the spring and summer months as many as 100,000 are sold.

Almost every Japanese of moderate means owns three or four times as many pictures as he has room for on the walls of his home. They switch 'em around according to the seasons.

Great Britain's longest electric railway has just been opened between Waterloo and Portsmouth, in England, the non-stop trains covering the 74 miles in 91 minutes.

deYOUNG—TOBIN

On August, 29 Our Lady of the Valley church, Canoga Park, California, was a scene of a pretty wedding at which Florence Muriel, daughter of Mr. Harry Tobin and the late Mrs. Tobin of Youngstown, Alberta, became the bride of Mr. Arthur J. DeYoung of Canoga Park. Rev. Father Cunningham officiated at the ceremony.

The bride chose a frock of Margot colored crepe, with which she wore a navy blue hat, with a small veil, and navy blue accessories. Her

corsage was of pink rosebuds. She was attended by the bridegroom's sister, Miss Ida DeYoung of Los Angeles, who wore a green crepe dress with matching accessories, and her corsage of gardenias. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Mr. Joseph DeYoung.

To the strains of Wagner's "Bridal Chorus", played by Mr. Jas. DeYoung, the bride entered the church on the arm of her uncle, Mr. Vincent Tobin of Los Angeles, who gave her in marriage.

Following the ceremony, a reception for 30 immediate

friends and relatives was held at the home of the bridegroom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. DeYoung left later by motor on a wedding trip through southern California.

LOST

A sum of money was lost. Any person finding same will receive big reward. Apply at this Office.

Mr. A. Halten of Calgary was a Chinook visitor this week.

Youngstown United Church Celebrates Silver Jubilee

Youngstown United Church will celebrate its Silver Jubilee next Sunday Sept. 26th. Rev. Thos. Powell D.D. of Calgary, superintendent of missions for Northern Alberta, will be the anniversary preacher.

In conjunction with the Silver Jubilee the Ladies' Aid will serve a chicken dinner in the old Pool hall from 6:30 p. m. on the evening of Friday evening previous.

MRS. DAVIS

Messrs. W. H. and Chris Davis have been informed their sister in Winnipeg received a cablegram that their mother had passed away suddenly on the 21st of August at the age of 93. Mrs. Davis was a twin and had 9 children, her daughter having twins. She had always lived in town and retained her activity and good eyesight until very old. Her husband predeceased her in 1928 at the age of 78. Their home was in Derby, England.

Obituaries

MR. JOHN WATERS

Funeral services for Mr. John Waters, Chinook Tailor, who died in the Cerebral Hospital on Saturday, Sept. 19th, were conducted by Rev. Father Lynnett of Oyen, Tuesday morning, from the Catholic Church. Burial was made in the Chinook cemetery.

The Facts About Banking in Canada

Reproduced from the Third Broadcast in a Series by Vernon Knowles for the Chartered Banks of Canada and Delivered Over a Province-Wide Network of Alberta Stations on Tuesday Evening, September 21st, from 8:30 to 8:45, and Wednesday, September 22nd, from 12:00 noon to 12:15.

Millions Paid in Taxes to the Dominion Government... More Millions to the Provinces and to the Municipalities... Alberta's Revenue From the Banks Boosted... Most Branches Operate at Loss... Banks Have Faith in Alberta.

CANADA'S Chartered Banks have paid in taxes, in Canada, during the last ten years \$74,301,000.

We promised last week that we would tell you about the load of taxation we carry. Before we get along very far to-night we shall give you a very plain, short set of figures. I would like you to get a pencil and paper to take down these figures when I reveal them to you.

We shall tell you also about our earnings, our profits and dividends. Our critics have been talking a great deal about the fabulous profits we are said to make; that criticism is unfounded. Let me repeat, as I said in our first broadcast, that we believe that many critics of the banks are sincere. We, too, are sincere.

You are often told that the banks should be taxed but we tell you that the banks are taxed, and we want to tell you some things that will interest you, about the taxes we bear.

Now are you ready with that pencil and paper? We will pause for a few seconds so that you may get ready. We are not going to ask you to take down a long list but just a few plain figures—

Well now, are you ready?

Here's the story: During the last ten years the banks have paid:

In taxes to—
The Dominion — \$22,771,000
The Provinces — 13,268,000
Municipalities — 38,262,000

This makes the sum I gave you in starting this broadcast — a total of \$74,301,000, which we have paid in taxes in ten years. The banks do not complain of fair taxation; they expect to bear their due proportion of the expense of running a Municipality, a Province or the Dominion but, because so many people have been led to believe that the banks are not taxed at all, we are telling you of the taxes that we do pay.

Take the case of Alberta alone. This year the Province imposed upon us a new and additional tax of one-tenth of one per cent of our paid-up capital. It amounts to \$141,000 this year. Last year we paid to the Alberta Government total taxes of \$81,150. This averaged out at \$390 per branch. From paying \$81,150, in 1936, our Alberta tax in 1937 has been boosted to a grand total of about \$222,000, or nearly three times what it was before.

We have told you the story of Provincial taxes. Now we turn for a moment to Municipal taxes. In 1936 the total of taxes we paid to Alberta Municipalities amounted to \$253,600.

Our total of Municipal taxes in Alberta averaged out at \$1,219 per branch.

Let me repeat — the taxes paid by the banks in 1936 to the Province of Alberta alone averaged out at \$390 per branch. In 1937 they had risen to an average of \$1,115 per branch. And let me further repeat that the banks last year amounted to \$1,219 per branch. At this rate we are now paying a total of \$2,334 per branch in Provincial and Municipal taxes combined, quite regardless of the heavy Dominion taxes we bear. The Provincial and Municipal taxes combined, which are paid by the banks in Alberta, now reach the grand total of \$475,600 per year.

And yet, to hear some folks speak, you'd never know that the banks are taxed at all!

Do you know that very few of the bank branches in Alberta are making any profit? We are now going to tell you something that has never been revealed to the public before — we are letting you in on a secret.

Now if you are ready again with your pencil and paper we will give you the actual figures for 1935, the most recent year for which complete figures are available. There were then 221 branch banks in Alberta:

Only 41 of them made any profit. Seven of the 41 made not more than \$300 in that year.

And 130 were operated at a loss. You can figure out for yourselves what effect \$141,000 in new and added taxes has had on that picture.

With all this newly-revealed information I have given you the picture is still incomplete, for you all know that a business such as ours cannot be carried on without some losses. Indeed the net result in Alberta for the ten years 1926 to 1935, is that after providing operating expenses and taking care of bad and doubtful debts, the banks have incurred a very substantial loss.

The money thus lost, I assure you, did not drip from the end of a fountain pen.

You may ask — "Then why do the banks continue to operate in Alberta?" We answer: "Canada's Chartered Banks have faith in Alberta's future and in the people of this Province". We feel sure that the period of hardship and drought will pass. The West has had a terrible struggle during the last seven or eight years. I remember the time, and many listeners must remember it too, when this Western country produced an export wheat crop of three to five hundred million bushels a year, when prices were high and marketing conditions were good. For years the West had, roughly speaking, from Three to Five Hundred Million Dollars in new money coming back into this country from the marketing of this newly produced wealth. Then, through fear of war and other conditions, the countries in Europe started restricting their wheat imports and growing their own. World markets collapsed. Canada's banks did not do it; fear in Europe had much to do with it. And after that came the succession of heart-breaking dry seasons that our farmers have endured. You and I know what that has meant to Alberta. It has meant that for about seven years in the Great Central Plain of this Province and for almost ten years in the South, farmers have had either no crops or poor markets, which in any case result in the same thing — little or no money.

Canada's Chartered Banks had no more to do with the collapse of the markets in Europe than they had with bringing on the drought. The real basis of hardship in this Province, as in the other Western Provinces, is that this great annual crop of new money has not been coming in. If Canada's banks, by any miracle of lending, could have made it come in you can be sure we would have done so; for it is by lending that we live. That is our business. The banks are a part of your community. While you suffer we cannot prosper. I have shown you how few branch banks in Alberta make any profit and how many are losing and on top

of these losses, as I have shown you, we have an increased tax burden to carry.

Alberta audiences are intelligent — they are alive to questions of economics. Remember our responsibility to safeguard the funds of depositors. When we are losing money, if costs are increased by steep advances in taxes, what then? The alternative is either to pass on to our customers these added costs or steadily close out losing branches to a point where ends can be made to meet. Either way is a hardship to our customers and an inconvenience to their communities.

Now we turn to the matter of earnings. It is a popular misapprehension that because we pay one and one-half per cent on savings deposits and because, on the other hand, the highest interest rate we can charge by law is seven per cent, the difference between the one and one-half per cent and the seven per cent is all "velvet" — all profit. Let me point out to you why it is not so.

We have costs: I am sure that all of my hearers are aware that no business can be carried on without costs. We pay wages. In the Province of Alberta alone during the past year we paid \$2,015,000 in wages to employees. We pay rent on premises. We spend money for stationery, printing and postage. We buy water, fuel and light. We pay the enormous taxes that I have spoken to you about. We contribute heavily to pension funds and to group insurance for employees. Depreciation on bank buildings takes a large sum each year. We have also to set aside a substantial amount each year as a reserve for bad debts.

In addition to our costs there are direct restrictions on bank earnings. Only a relatively small proportion of our loans earns the legal maximum of seven per cent. Let me tell you about these restricted earnings. Banks must keep themselves in such a position that anybody going to the bank to withdraw his savings can get his money. We are required by statute to deposit with the Bank of Canada, earning nothing at all, a certain percentage of our depositors' funds. In addition it is necessary to keep in short-term investments a further amount upon which the yield is low. Why is this yield low? Because the bonds in which these funds are placed will mature at short date. Cash reserves of other companies as well as those of Chartered Banks are looking for this sort of investment — the type which can, of course, most readily be turned back into cash. The demand for this type of investment is great and the supply none too plentiful; therefore, the price is high — which is another way of saying that the earning — the yield — is low.

The costs of doing business, coupled with restrictions in earnings, eat up most of the difference between the one and one-half per cent we pay and the seven per cent which it is wrongly supposed we earn on all our loans. Let us take a little instance of the earnings on a loan. Let us say a farmer borrows \$100 in April, expecting a repay in the fall — say a six months' transaction. If the interest is seven per cent the gross amount of rent on this money paid to

the bank is \$3.50 — in other words the farmer has used \$100 for six months at a rental of \$3.50; but what does the bank receive net? Not \$3.50, but a matter of cents only. We have taken a six months' transaction for illustration. The rate of profit is no greater if the loan runs longer. Why? Because the costs we mention are running on all the time, too.

Last year's net earnings of the Chartered Banks on all of their business everywhere amounted to only one-half of one per cent on total assets and in previous years approximately the same. What commercial business or enterprise gets along on so narrow a margin?

You often hear it said that we pay big dividends and our own published annual statements are often used against us as seeming proof. Do you know that for every dollar of dividends paid the banks pay ninety cents in taxes?

The fact is that while by law \$100 is the par value of bank stock, the average price at which the banks have sold their shares is \$163, of which \$100 has gone to Capital Account and \$63 to Reserve. In addition, during the scores of years the Chartered Banks have been in business, earnings of \$20 per share — instead of being paid out in dividends to shareholders — have been transferred to Reserve to add to the protection of bank depositors.

The total of a shareholder's investment is, therefore, on the average \$192 per share. So an \$8 dividend per share is a payment of only just over four per cent on the money invested.

Now we have dealt with taxes, earnings, costs and dividends. We have shown that banks operate upon a much smaller margin of profit than other lines of business.

We want to bring it home that the branch bank is a part of the community — that is true in the strongest sense. Besides giving a valuable service, banks maintain offices and staffs in scores of Alberta communities. They give opportunity of employment and a start in life to young people who take an active part in community affairs.

As a customer of public utilities, your local bank buys water, light, gas, power and fuel. It pays local taxes which go to the support of schools and hospitals and municipal institutions. It is on the job the year around, sharing your problems and taking its place as a good citizen.

And let me say that apart from their share of Dominion Government taxes — apart from any reserve for bad accounts, the Alberta Branches of Canada's Chartered Banks spent last year in taxes — Provincial and Municipal — in such things as wages, goods and other services, the huge sum of \$3,000,139 to carry on business in Alberta. That was purchasing power for Alberta — and that money was not created out of nothing.

I hope I have made it clear that we have carried on these services throughout the long, lean years, at a loss so far as our operations in the Province of Alberta are concerned. Canada's Chartered Banks have faith in the future of Alberta and confidence in the fair judgment of its people when all of the facts are before them.

Watch for Announcement Giving Dates and Times of Fourth Broadcast. This and Future Addresses Will Be Reproduced in This Newspaper.